THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., Nº. 401. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 15th *day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 17 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOVET BROTHERS & CIE., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. GUSTAVE BOVET à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. EUGENE BUISSONNET, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue. as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS CARTER is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26jn Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm cease'd, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS SIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
3ap Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorised to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at BANGKOK, SIAM, from the 25th of August last.

CHEMI, SCHMIDT & Co.
3ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July. 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits*, *Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER. *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER. *Canton.*
E. WARDEN. *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL. *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL. *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras.* or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¼, and for 3 Months ⅛, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July. 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.
Apply to
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER. "

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.
Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Lubuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...$	2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to, ...	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ...	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo, ...	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo, ...	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo, ...	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae.*	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synogogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison, ...	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2:00

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair.

Apply to
C. THORNE.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to
W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, July 2d. 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co. Apply to

SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.." *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Tuckei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary. Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared. Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
25ap Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N. B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.
tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & *Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquereduare, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION RESTAURANT & REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

WE the undersigned beg respectfully to inform the foreign Community of Shanghai and Captains visiting this Port that we have established a public place for Resort on our extensive premises directly opposite the BRITISH CONSULATE, and hope that by strict attention to the comfort of our guests and by supplying Articles of the best qualities at moderate charges to merit a share of Public Patronage.

We also beg to state that we will open for the recreation of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of out door amusements a private QUOIT GROUND and BOWLING GREEN, and during the Summer Months an ICE CREAM SALOON.

N. B.—A Private Room for Parties (and a Private Room furnished to Let with or without Board.)

On and after the 8th inst. an Ordinary Daily.

EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

HENRY EVANS begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has at considerable expense completed his new Establishment on the premises formerly occupied by the late C. WELLS, Esq.

H. E. takes the present opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the community at large for the very liberal patronage he has received since his return from England, and to state that no effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

P. S.—On and after *the 1st of March*, H. E. will recommence Muffin making and the Baking of the celebrated Queen's Breakfast Rolls.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1858.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18*th*, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS.
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT REID is authorized to sign our Firm.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
10ap Shanghae, 3rd April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorized to sign our firm.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.
D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL quantity of superior INDIA RUBBER PACKING; prepared expressly for the use of Steam Engines.
A. J. CASE.
tf Shanghai, 3d April, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Tuesday next, the 6th instant*, at 10 o'clock A.M., on their premises a lot of BOOKS, GLASS WARE, HARD WARE, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSH WARE, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY WINE, LIQUEURS, CUT TOM, BOOTS & SHOES, LOOKING GLASSES and a lot of Women's UNDER-CLOTHING. The goods will be on view on the morning of the sale.
Catalogues will be issued on *Monday next*.
H. FOGG & Co.
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 2d April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

JUST received by *Scotari* and on sale by the undersigned a fine selection of *Price & Gosnell's* PERFUMERY, and SHEFFIELD CUTLERY from the celebrated House of *Martin & Co.*

CONSISTING OF,—

Treble distilled Lavender Water, finest Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, Fountain Perfumes, finest Essence of Wood Violets, Jockey Club Perfumes, Milk of Roses, Preston's Salts, finest Essence of Roses, Empress Eugenie's Perfumes, Emperor Napoleon's Perfumes, Her Majesty's Toilet Perfumes in fine leather cases, Royal Court Perfumes, Tortoise-shell Toilet Cases containing finest Perfumes, SOAPS,—Rose, Old Brown Windsor, Johnston's Patent Windsor, Ladies Toilet and Patent Shaving Balls.

CUTLERY, Table Forks, Dessert do., Tea Spoons, Table do., Dessert do., Gravy do., Salt do., Egg do., Mustard do.; 2 cases containing 53 pieces each of fine Table Cutlery, black and white handled Carvers, Game do., Table Steels, Table Knives, Dessert do., Pocket do., Razors, Dressing Cases and Razor Strops, &c.

Also,

Prepared Cocoa, with Milk, in small Tins, concentrated Preserved Milk, fine fresh Goslett Butter in 1 lb. Tins, do. in small Jars, fine Cheese, York Hams, Sardines, Huntly & Palmer's fancy Biscuits, Loaf Sugar.

And,

By last Steamer, Preserved Ginger, Chouchow, Macao Potatoes, and Broad Cayton Matting.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
17ap Shanghai, 2d April, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG

FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two pieces of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,738 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £12.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.
tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.
JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 25	Singapore,	Mar. 5
Bombay,	Feb. 16	Hongkong,	Mar. 20
Calcutta,	Feb. 21	New York,	Jan. 14
Galle,	Feb. 24		

BIRTH.—At Ningpo, on the 25th ult., Mrs. DAN. PATRIDGE, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Shanghae, on the 25th March, 1858, S. E. PATTULLO, Secretary to the Shanghae British Chamber of Commerce, aged 38 years. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 2d April, 1858.		*Ending 3d April, 1857.*	
March,			
27,—*Max.* 61	*Min.* 46	*Max.* 62	*Min.* 45
28,— " 67	" 48	" 53	" 42
29,— " 54	" 43	" 53	" 43
30,— " 57	" 50	" 52	" 44
31,— " 72	" 54	" 50	" 37
April,			
1,— " 60	" 49	" 56	" 36
2,— " 54	" 43	" 58	" 43

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills, 6 months sight, 5s. 11½d.; other Credits and Private Bills, 6s. 0d.; Bills with documents, 6s. 1d., per Shanghai Tael. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs 285, per 100 Shanghai Taels. *On Hongkong*, 15 days sight, 21 ₱% discount, nominal.

OPIUM.

Malwa, ...Tls. 475 *a* 478 } Shanghai
Patna, ... " 555 *a* 560 } weight.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Runagmede*, Mrs. Burrows. Per *Maury*, Mrs. Fletcher. Per *Fury*, The Right Reverend The Bishop of Victoria. Per *Audacieuse*, B. E. Baron Gros, and Suite. Per *Astelope*, Dr. S. Wells Williams, Secretary to the United States Legation; and G. Cooper Turner, Esq., Crown Solicitor.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yang-tze*, Messrs. J. Cardno, F. W. Lawrence, and Captain F. G. Hely. Per *Lauriel*, Mr. Rowland Hamilton.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF MARITIME CUSTOMS,
SHANGHAE, *24th March*, 1858.

IN place of the *Roops* laid down to mark the Channel in crossing the Bar at Woosung, Two *Boats* have been moored, in the following positions:—

"The Boat painted *White* and flying a white flag, lies in 14 feet at low water, spring tides, on the Western extremity of a Shoal spit which makes off from the Eastern shore. It is 1¼ cable's length from the Shore. The White House in Mr. Henderson's Garden bears from it S. 20° E.; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coal Godowns S. 21° W.; and the Woosung Joss Poles N. 20° W.

"The Boat painted *Red* and flying a red flag, lies in 12 feet at low water, spring tides, on the Northern extremity of the Lower Middle Ground. The White House in Mr. Henderson's Garden bears from it S. 18° 30' W.; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Coal Godowns S. 7°2 W.; and the Upper Bar Buoy open N. 88° E., dist. 5¼ cables. It is 2¼ cable's from the nearest part of the Eastern shore, and between it and the Receiving Ships, which lie on the Western side, the ground is very uneven, and in several places very shoal, many spots having as little as 9 feet at low water.

It is recommended that vessels proceeding up the River should pass close to the WHITE BOAT, leaving it on the *Port Hand*, and after passing it steer for the RED BOAT, leaving it well on the *Starboard Hand*, and gradually approach the Eastern shore to a ship's length off the Upper Bar Creek.

The Red Boat should not be brought to the Eastward of S. 60° E. The Boats bear from each other S. 52° E. and N. 52° W., dist. 4¼ cables; lowest depth of water between them, 13 feet, at low water, spring tides."

GEO. L. CARR, *Master R. N. H. M. S.* "*Pique.*"

By order,
WM. LENT,
Secretary.

As the events of the Anglo-Chinese drama continue to develope themselves, we are conscious of a secret gratification, at their steady progress towards some improvement in our condition, as residents in a foreign land. Never perhaps at any former period has England stood in such a favourable position with regard to China as she does at the present moment. With a long chapter of experience derived from the intercourse of the past, precedents are not wanting to guide through the labyrinthic intricacies of diplomatic tactics. The occurrences of the past twenty years have abundantly demonstrated to the Flowery race, the superiority of European arms. So fully has this become a settled fact, that in the minds of the people generally, it has almost gained the strength of a proverb. In the minds of the powers that be, this conviction must be no less powerfully present, and though in their outward demeanour they attempt to ignore it, it should be borne in mind how much is due to the characteristic duplicity of a Chinese official. In asserting this, we protest against the inference that we are at all disposed to calumniate the class in question; so far from this, our mind would be greatly relieved could we assent to a reversed verdict. As a nation the Chinese have been characterised for their mendacity; and in this respect the buttoned corps are no unworthy representatives of their plebean kinsmen, the ruling passion appearing to keep pace with the official rank. Already has the integrity of Western barbarians in their dealings, commercial and political, produced a strong impression on the native mind, at first of surprise, but succeeded by admiration, and then confidence. In this respect we are achieving a triumph, not the less glorious, and far more durable in its influence, than even that which has followed our military movements. Half a century has added materially to our knowledge of this nation; and even our failures have been turned to good account, by enlarging our stock of solid experience. Increased privileges have been improved to the acquirement of a more intimate knowledge of the inhabitants, their characters and customs, and not least, their literature and language, written and colloquial, in many of its Babel-like varieties. A careful observer of the past, who has a tolerable knowledge of the native character, will have little hesitation in assigning to the *Arrow* case, its due position, as a link in the sequence of events, which have been tending towards the present crisis. The judgment and moderation which have marked our consequent national proceedings, are such as to inspire the confidence that we are on the eve of better days. Looking forward to the future with hope, we are not blind to the fact that difficulties beset the course; but we believe we have the sympathy of all who are interested in the successful issue of the present misunderstanding, when we say that the noble legate who has undertaken this onerous mission, is to the full entitled to the confidence which has been reposed in him. In adverting to the diplomatic difficulties, one of a peculiar character is incident to the language of the empire, where the phraseology of correspondence with foreign nations, is such as unequivocally to express the inferiority of the latter; and this not merely in the adoption of certain forms of speech, in accordance with the laws of etiquette; but in the very characters that are unavoidably employed in imperial rescripts. An alteration in this matter we are scarcely prepared to contemplate, and yet it stands out so prominent in all negotiations, that it must be a lasting cause of derogatory distinction. We may affect to despise or disregard such *bagatelles*, but can we insure that the people with whom we have to deal will take the same view?—the overpowering presumption is, that they will not. On the contrary, while circumstances tend to modify their views regarding foreigners, it will be exceedingly difficult to efface from their minds, the sense which immemorial usage has attached to their written characters. Akin to this subject is the pertinacious adherence to an antiquated ritual. Forms which sprang up at a time when the Middle kingdom could look down upon nearly all outside nations with whom they had any intercourse, as mere vassals or tributaries,—forms which have been submitted to with more or less of good grace, by all who have approached the imperial precincts of the Son of Heaven,—are still thrust forward as a *sine qua non*, initiatory to an interview with his imperial majesty. It has been stated that under certain circumstances the requirement of the *ko-tow* has been foregone; but on this point we confess to some sceptical misgivings. Let it not be supposed that we doubt the veracity of the gentlemen of Lord Amherst's embassy, in their reiterated asseverations that Lord Macartney had been excused this humiliation; nor do we hesitate to receive an express statement to that effect by Lord Macartney or his coadjutors; whatever may have been the facts of the case, as detailed in official documents, there is an unfortunate obscurity hangs over the published accounts of the transaction. The Chinese almost without exception believe the ambassador did perform the rite, and the Chinese official record is to the same effect. An imperial edict issued in 1816 expressly stated such to have been the case; and upon this, the imperial officers persisted to the end in denying the alleged precedent. An express declaration on the part of Sir G. Staunton in his narrative of the embassy, that the *ko-tow* was not performed, would have set the matter at rest; as it is his words are,—in giving an account of the solemnities on the Emperor's birth-day,—"Every person prostrated himself nine times, except the Ambassador and his suite, who made only one profound obeisance." We lay no stress upon insinuations which have been thrown out with regard to the apparent reserve maintained on this point, nor even the contrary report furnished by the Russian interpreter Vladykin, who happened to be in the capital at the same time; but we believe the mendacious ingenuity of the Chinese mandarins did so manage the affair, that it might be construed into compliance with established custom, and was accordingly reported as such. The fact of the ambassador having evaded the rite, by a kind of compromise, loses much of its weight, if it is not officially admitted by the Chinese, and cannot be quoted as a precedent on future occasions. Thus we find the Russian ambassador Golowkin in 1805,—on claiming exemption from the observance, on the ground that the same privilege had been accorded to Macartney,—was met by a direct denial of the fact. The proposal of Lord Macartney that a high mandarin should perform the prostration before the picture of the king of England, received a direct negative. Various proposals on the part of the Russians for the mutual interchange of civilities, also fell to the ground; and in later times the absolute refusal to entertain the several proposals made by Lord Amherst, indicates no disposition on the part of the celestials to yield to the pressure of circumstances. It is a question of considerable interest how this point shall be arranged now that other motives are brought to bear; and while we confess the difficulty of the problem, we are disposed to place great confidence in the ingenuity of the high mandarins, and should be inclined to leave the matter in their hands for satisfactory adjustment, giving them also the onus of future consequences.

Looking beyond mere preliminaries, we hail with much satisfaction the avowal which Lord Elgin has given of his sentiments, as published in another part of this sheet; and unhesitatingly subscribe our assent to his declaration, "that when Force and Diplomacy shall have done all they can legitimately effect, the work which has to be accomplished in China will be but at its commencement." Arrived at that period, our faith in the potency of commerce, does not permit us to doubt that the work of civilization will advance; peaceful arts will assert a supremacy, where physical force proves itself to be weakness. While strenuous efforts are being made to bring the Machine-facturing West into competition with the Manufacturing East, and we see the way opening up for more extended international confraternity, it is a pleasing sign of the times to find our statesmen making a public acknowledgment, of the influence of that "Faith which reaches to Heaven, and furnishes better guarantees for public and private morality than one which does not rise above the earth."

The following is the only item, of any significance, in the *Peking Gazettes* that have reached us since our last.

EXTRACT FROM PEKING GAZETTE.
Dated 7th March, 1858.
EDICT.

We now command you—the president of the Board of Rites—to cast two seals—one for the post of General-in-command of the Manchu troops at Canton, and another for the post of Governor of the province of Kwangtung; and when the seals are finished you will hand them over to the Privy Council that the president may despatch them to Kwangtung. These are Our commands.

Reports, on good authority, have reached us that the rebels are in considerable force under Shih-ta-kai in the neighbourhood of Ho kow, (Ho how), and are marching on Yuk-shan, a distance of 180 *li*. Several of the Tea pursers who were there with money for purchase of the new season's teas have left and a large amount of treasure has been sent back.

Some accounts state the recapture of Chin keang to be their object, others mention Hang chow as their destination. The whole province again appears to be in an active state of rebellion.

The same news is confirmed by our advices from Ningpo and we learn, further, that the rebels had entered the province of Che kiang by the Yu shan and Keang shan pass and advanced toward the prefecture city of Ku chow, from which the principal inhabitants moved out towards Hang chow. The defences of Ku chow being very inconsiderable, it was expected that the rebels would easily become masters of it.

PIRACY.

The British brig *Gallant*, M. T. More, Master left this Port on the 29th ultimo, bound for Singapore and Siam, having on board six or more boxes of Treasure. After clearing out, some of her crew deserted and the Master it appears shipped others in their place amongst them were six or seven Canton men.

After dark on Tuesday night, the 30th the vessel then being near Woosung, the Captain arrived from Shanghae in the Pilot boat and soon after getting on board told the European portion of the crew to go below, leaving a lascar on deck to keep watch. The men had not been below many minutes when a scuffle was heard on deck and on trying to get up they found the hatches were battened down, when at length they forced their way out the Captain and Mate were found just in front of the cabin door murdered, while the lascar who had the watch was so dreadfully hacked about that he seemed also to be dead, he lived however until 2 o'clock the following day and was able to tell the Boatswain that shortly after the Master went to the cabin he saw a China boat coming alongside with a lot of men in it, he hailed her to keep off, the China Carpenter heard him and got up from his bed, under the forecastle, and came aft,—the man asked him what the boat was, and he replied it was nothing to him—the boat came alongside while he was questioning the Carpenter and 2 or 3 men jumped up and seized hold of him—the Carpenter then struck him over the head with an axe and he became insensible.

The boatswain himself states that he was sleeping under the top-gallant forecastle and was awoke by a noise on deck, that he tried to get out but found himself blocked in by a lot of Chinamen armed with knives, he then hid himself away as he was very frightened.

The European portion of the crew state that, on going aft, they distinctly saw the ship's boat pulling away from the vessel accompanied by a sampan which was sailing, and they were both making for Woosung. After consulting together they decided upon getting the brig under weigh and dropping her down to the S. Friesta *Minnesota*, as she was lying only about a mile off —this they succeeded in doing and a party of marines was immediately sent on board from the Frigate, it was then found that the cabin had been completely ransacked and the Treasure and everything of value carried off—the Carpenter and six Canton men were missing and no doubt had committed the dreadful Tragedy.

An Inquest was held on board the vessel as soon as she came into Port but in consequence of 2 of the men being absent in the *Slaney*, searching for the miscreants, the enquiry stands adjourned until Monday next.

On hearing of the piracy H. M. Gunboat *Slaney* immediately proceeded down to assist in arresting the murderers. Not having any clue to them at Woosung she has gone to Ningpo to give notice in case the culprits should escape to that place. We suppose every search is being made in the neighbourhood of Woosung to which place the brig's boat appears to have gone with the murderers.

As we are going to press we hear that the murderers of the Captain and mate of the *Gallant* have been apprehended at Woosung.

The man who has farmed the Opium duty at Ningpo, finding it likely to fall short of the amount he has promised to pay the Taoutai, is trying to put an import duty on iron that has already paid it at Shanghai.

The arrival of the Plenipotentiaries, of England, France, America and Russia and several men-of-war, does not appear to have caused so much alarm among the Chinese as might have been expected. Until within the last two or three days no symptoms of mistrust have been evinced. Imports have been cleared largely and there has not been shown much anxiety to make sales of Exports. Very few of the northward bound junks have left, and if any apprehension is felt that they will be detained by the foreign powers it is not manifested, as their investments in foreign goods are considerable. The recent reaction in the Import market is more likely to be caused by the movements of the rebels than by any fear of interruption to trade on our part.

The intentions of Lord Elgin are clearly shown in his speech of the 29th ulto, to the Merchants of this place, and collateral events must hasten their fulfilment. There is no doubt that the reply received from Peking, to his lordships moderate and just demands has been unsatisfactory, and that it has now become necessary to follow the principles that dictated his lordships policy in the South, with the same determination to their results in the vicinity of the Capital of the Emperor of China.

The measures that must be adopted to strengthen our arm with a view to speedy success, may cause a temporary interruption to business in this quarter, but it will be a small offering for the benefits that will flow when the channels of trade are re-opened, widened and multiplied. The time is opportune, a large quantity of goods has been taken off the import markets, the required supplies at Peking are about to be forwarded, the season is favorable, and the rebels are again in the field. After so long and prosperous a course of trade as has been enjoyed at this port without political interference, we may afford, if necessary, to bear our share of the sacrifice for the public good that our merchants in the South have been compelled to submit to for eighteen months.

On Monday the 29th of March, a deputation from the British Mercantile Community of Shanghae waited by appointment on His Excellency the EARL OF ELGIN, at the British Consulate at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting an address to His Excellency, on his arrival at this Port.

The meeting was very numerously attended, most of the representatives of the different English and Indian Firms being present.

His Excellency was accompanied by The Hon. F. Bruce, Secretary of Embassy; Messrs. Cameron, Oliphant, Loch, Fitzroy, and Morrison, *Attachés*. Wade, *Interpreter*, and Dr. Saunders; D. B. Robertson, Esq., H. B. M. Consul; Capt. Sherard Osborn, C. B.; R. N., &c., &c.

Mr. Moncreiff, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, read the address as follows.

SHANGHAE, *27th March*, 1858.

To His Excellency
The Right Honorable
THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE, K.T.,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—We the undersigned British Merchants, residents at Shanghae, have the honor respectfully to welcome your Excellency, on your arrival at this Port.

We beg to offer your Excellency our congratulations, on the successful accomplishment of the recent military operations at Canton, resulting in the capture and occupation of that important city, by the allied British and French forces.

We trust that the blow thus struck, may finally subdue the hostile spirit so long evinced by the Cantonese, and that your Excellency may be enabled satisfactorily to fulfil the mission confided to you, in negotiation with the Imperial Government.

The peace and order which have happily prevailed elsewhere, encourage this anticipation, and in reliance on your Excellency's high character, and tried judgment, we wish you all success in the further prosecution of the duty you have undertaken, confident in your Excellency's care of the great interests it involves.

The result of your Excellency's exertions we trust may be, more fully to develope the vast resources of China, and to extend among the people the elevating influences of a higher civilization.—We have the honor to be, My Lord, Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
DENT, BEALE & Co.
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
REISS & Co.
GILSAN & Co.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
SHAW, BLAND & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
per R. O. Major.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
TURNER & Co.
FLETCHER & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
per James Whitlow.

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Jas. Bowman & Co.
James MacDonald.
Ullett & Co.
Watson & Co.,
per James Cock.
Sillar, Brothers.
Thorne, Brothers & Co.
Charles Scholefield.
Dallas & Co.
Wm. Hargreaves.
Chayes Wilson.
William Broughall.
John Skinner,
Agent Oriental Bank Corporation.
H. Howe Wiggins,
Acting Agent Commercial Bank of India.
Richard Newby,
Agent Mercantile Bank of India, &c.
Charles Sp. Compton.
A. Connolly.
Herbert Hancock.
P. M. Page.
David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
G. C. Schwabe & Co.
Judah & Co.
P. F. Cama & Co.
Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.,
per P. Rustomjee.
Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co.
Nesserwanjee Camajee & Co.
F. H. Metta & Co.
D. Hormajee.
R. H. Camajee & Co.
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy.
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Kessowjee Sewjee & Co.
Ameeroodeen & Jafferbhoy & Co.

His Excellency then read the following reply:—

LORD ELGIN'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I am very thankful to you for this address of welcome. I trust that the kindness which has prompted it will also induce you to favour me with the valuable aid of your experience to enable me to judge correctly of the causes which have contributed to give to Shanghae its eminent position among the Ports opened to trade with China.

It is satisfactory to me to learn that you approve of what has taken place at Canton and that I have your good wishes for the future success of my mission. I should respond but indifferently to these expressions of regard if I were to refrain from stating to you frankly the principles on which I have hitherto proceeded, and still intend to proceed in the discharge of duties that have reference to matters in which you have so deep an interest.

In furnishing Instructions for my guidance when I was appointed High Commissioner in China, Her Majesty's Government saw fit to entrust me with a wide discretion. Circumstances however, as you probably know, which were altogether unforeseen at the time when those Instructions were framed, rendered them in some degree inapplicable, and thus materially enlarged the discretion originally confided to me.

I found myself accordingly on my arrival in this country compelled to act in a great measure on my own judgment. I accepted this task, as in duty bound, without hesitation, but not I hope without a due sense of the responsibility attaching to an agent, who, in a distant land, beyond the reach of advice, and in circumstances of unusual difficulty, finds himself the guardian of the good name and interests of a great Christian Nation.

In my communications with the Functionaries of the Chinese Government I have been guided by two simple rules of action. I have never preferred a demand which I did not believe to be both moderate and just, and from a demand so preferred I have never receded. These principles dictated the policy which resulted in the capture and occupation of Canton. The same principles will be followed by me with the same determination to their results if it should be necessary to repeat the experiment in the vicinity of the Capital of the Emperor of China.

It is matter for me of the highest gratification to know that in pursuing this policy of combined moderation and firmness, I can count not only on the hearty co-operation and active support of the Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, but also on the good-will and sympathy of the Representatives of other great and powerful nations interested with ourselves in extending the area of Christian civilization, and multiplying those commercial ties which are destined to bind the East and West together in the bonds of mutual advantage.

One word, Gentlemen, in conclusion, as to the parts which we have respectively to play in this important work, and more especially with reference to the last sentence of your address in which you express the trust that the result of my exertions may be "more fully to develope the vast resources of China and to "extend among the people the elevating influences of a higher civilization."

The expectations held out to British manufacturers at the close of the last war between Great Britain and China, when they were told that a new world was opened to their trade, so vast that all the mills in Lancashire could not make Stocking-stuff sufficient for one of its Provinces, have not been realized, and I am of opinion that when Force and Diplomacy shall have done all that they can legitimately effect, the work which has to be accomplished in China will be but at its commencement.

When the barriers which prevent free access to the interior of the country shall have been removed, the Christian civilization of the West will find itself face to face not with Barbarism but with an ancient civilization in many respects effete and imperfect, but in others not without claims to our sympathy and respect. In the rivalry which will then ensue Christian civilization will have to win its way among a sceptical and ingenious People by making it manifest that a Faith which reaches to Heaven furnishes better guarantees for public and private morality than one which does not rise above the Earth.

At the same time the Machina-facturing West will be in presence of a population the most universally and laboriously manufacturing of any on the earth. It can achieve victories in the contest in which it will have to engage only by proving that physical knowledge and mechanical skill applied to the arts of production are more than a match for the most persevering efforts of unscientific Industry.

This is the task which is before you, and towards the accomplishment of which, within the sphere of my Duty I shall rejoice to co-operate.

On Tuesday last, H. M. S. *Pique* left Shanghai for Woosung, it is said, on her passage to England. She has been upwards of four years and three months in commission; and has been principally employed on detached service at the furthest limits of the globe—in regions seldom visited and little known. For upwards of eighteen months, she has been protecting British and other foreign interests in this immediate neighbourhood;—during a period when, owing to hostilities going on elsewhere, there was serious ground for apprehension; and, if a conclusion is to be drawn from the uninterrupted tranquillity and entire freedom from annoyance which has prevailed during her stay, she may be said to have discharged her duty efficiently. Such a duty, it is true, in times of more active service, offers little room for distinction—whether individual or collective, as the qualities which it more particularly requires—fortitude and patience, are regarded with but little sympathy, and meet with no consideration or reward from the dispensers of ordinary favors.

On the Friday preceding her departure, the Captain, Officers, and ship's Company of the *Pique*, gave a farewell entertainment, to the residents, and naval officers of the sister vessels in harbour. The festivities consisted of a theatrical representation, and a supper. As on former occasions, the dramatic corps made a most respectable appearance, the three pieces selected, were very well performed, and succeeded in producing much amusement. There was again our old acquaintance the Dustman, and his sweet heart Sally looking as much a *belle* as ever; and there too, was once more the *conscienceless* lawer. Other and fresh talent pourtrayed, with much felicity, the domestic miseries and perplexities brought about by the great exhibition. Mrs. Tippity, in venturing to undertake much, read a lesson which might be advantageously pondered upon, by those who, in much higher spheres, do the same thing—make their wills the measure of their capacities, and, as a matter of course, fail miserably.

The Cannibalistic title of the concluding piece—"I've eaten my friend" awakened our curiosity to see how a human being was likely to feel and look, under such harrowing circumstances. From Mr. Jelly'bp's visible distress, in finding he had become the living sepulchre of corporal Stubbs, we feel quite persuaded, that the taste for cannibalism is far less likely to spread, than the desire for "Old Tom," or Opium. We must not omit to mention, that the entertainment was varied by some capital singing. "Ben. Bolt," and the new reading of "We are homeward bound" were received with great applause, and were the decided favorites with the audience. Never forgetful of the allegiance they owe to the throne, nor of their blunt love and reverence for its present occupant, the dramatic corps brought the theatrical amusements to a close, by singing with much effect, "God save the Queen," in which they were heartily joined by their sympathetic audience.

The dramatic entertainment was followed by a supper, at which eighty guests took their seats;—amongst whom a number of ladies honored and graced the table with their presence. After her Majesty's health was drank with all the honors, and the usual heartiness; Mr. Robertson, H. M. Consul proposed the Captain, and officers of the *Pique*. This was responded to in a manner which could not fail to be gratifying to those gentlemen, from its unmistakeable warmth and cordiality. Captain Sir Fred. Nicolson, in returning thanks, said, that it was with no affectation of pleasure he thanked those present for their kind and warm expressions of regard for himself, and the officers of the ship. For eighteen months it had been their fortune to be brought into familiar contact with them, and that during that period, not only many acquaintanceships had been made, but friendships formed, which would, he felt assured, long continue. To speak of the hospitalities of the foreign residents of Shanghai, would only be to repeat what he had said on a former occasion.—It was a matter of regret to him, and to the officers, that they had been kept away from the scene of more active operations in the south;—but if such could be in any way compensated for, it would be by the reflection, that their place of exile and inactivity, had been the most agreeable spot, of any in China. In alluding cursorily to the political aspect of affairs, as it regarded Shanghai, he entertained a well grounded hope, that the new and extended opportunities which would be afforded by the successful prosecution of hostilities, and the diplomacy of lord Elgin, would enable them to make their fortunes more rapidly, and be off to England to enjoy them, three years earlier than they had reckoned on. This remark elicited shouts of applause. The evening being now considerably advanced, the ladies retired and the majority of the guest along with them.

In conclusion, we claim the opportunity to remark, and feel certain that we shall be joined in it by the foreign community, that during the *Pique*'s long stay at Shanghai, the Captain, officers, and ship's company have acted in their respective spheres so as to give unqualified satisfaction. It is not for us to enter into particulars, concerning the former—but this we may say with regard to the ship's company, that their cheerful promptitude on all occassions, to render assistance to the shipping, or on shore has been invariable; while their conduct when on leave, has been marked for its quiet, and absence of noisy demonstration, and may well offer a model for imitation, to the ship's companies that will succeed them.

NINGPO.

On Sunday the 21st March a Confirmation of Chinese converts was held by the Lord Bishop of Victoria in the English Episcopal Mission Church, called *Jingeng dông* ("Grace Church") situated in a central part of the city of Ningpo, at which thirty-two Native Christians publicly renewed the vows of Baptism and ratified their solemn profession before the assembled congregation.

The Holy Communion was afterwards administered to about forty Communicants. His Lordship's address on the occasion was interpreted into the local dialect of Ningpo by the Rev. W. A. Russell, who divided with the Rev. F. F. Gough the Church of England Liturgical services in Chinese.

The following Wednesday a Special Confirmation was held for two others of the Native converts who came thirty English miles from the Church Missionary out-station of San-poh, in the interior, too late to be present at the Service on Sunday.

The Chinese Converts of the Church of England who have been Baptized at Ningpo (exclusive of catechumens) amount to seventy persons, five of whom are now set apart for special training with a view to their probable admission to Holy orders as Native deacons some time in the ensuing year, and their subsequent occupation of new stations.

On the Sunday afternoon the Bishop conducted Divine Service and preached at the British Consulate to about seventy Europeans.

His Lordship arrived here in H. M. S. *Fury* on the 10th inst., and re-embarks on the 27th inst. for Shanghae.

(From the Economist, Jan. 23.)

BILLS WITH DOCUMENTS AND WITHOUT.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—As the consistent supporter of those principles which would have trade untrammelled by needless restrictions, and believing that the present tendency, especially under the influence of the late panic, is in an opposite direction, I venture to address you on a very important subject.

A letter appeared in your own columns a short time since, and subsequently one or two letters have been addressed to the *Times*, in respect to bills of exchange, advocating the desirability of a "rule being made absolute," that merchants should in all cases be required to attach shipping documents as collateral security to their drafts. Your article on open credits, directed against a vicious system of accommodation, without any basis of capital, has been supposed by many to endorse such views—an opinion which I believe to originate in a misapprehension.

Following up this idea of security, the leading joint stock bank connected with India and China is believed to have instructed its agents to confine themselves to the purchase of document bills only; and, further, they have intimated their intention after a certain date in the present year to purchase bills drawn at 4 months' sight only.

My experience of many years as a merchant in India and as a bank director, has led me to regard document bills with so much disfavour, that in all the bill remittances, of vast magnitude, in which I have been interested, I have specially excluded such class of paper; and the character assigned to it in the Eastern markets is generally evidenced by its value being 2 to 3 per cent. under that of first-class credit bills. From what I know of the India and China trade, I believe I am substantially correct in saying that the losses on bills of exchange will fall exclusively on those accompanied by documents (and on which they are stated to be extremely heavy), no "credit" house of any standing in this trade having succumbed.

Here, then, are two distinct opinions diametrically opposed to each other;—the one is, that in bills secured by documents there is safety, while credit bills must be no longer countenanced;—the opinion, on the other hand, by which the great bulk of purchasers have hitherto been guided, having been that document bills should stand lowest in the scale, while many have sedulously abstained from purchasing them at all.

To arrive at any sound conclusion as to which of these views should be adopted, it will be well to analyse the nature of the two classes of bills; in the first instance having special reference to purchases of produce abroad.

It is familiar to most of your readers, that certain houses in England, possessed of large capital, grant "credits" to their correspondents abroad, under which they are authorised to draw to a certain defined extent, against consignments of produce, and the issuers of these credit bills affix to them a special letter of guarantee to accept, addressed to the holders. Houses granting these credits, being composed of men of large capital (assuming that to be the case) and earning a very moderate commission upon the transactions, of course exercise a vigilant discretion as to the standing and respectability of the parties to whom they afford such facilities. Houses carrying on this class of business generally are not, and ought not to be, interested in any purchases of produce on their own account. They sell produce belonging to others on commission, and employ their large resources in providing the needful margins for securities, discounting sales, &c., for their constituents. Assuming such a house to be provided with a capital of 300,000*l* unfettered cash, and its engagements to represent liabilities spread over six coming months, of 400,000*l*, all covered by produce and bills of exchange, then it is clear that there are convertible assets under their control of 700,000*l*, and this, with the modification of figures, the *proportion* being preserved, is the position of many leading houses.

Now it is equally evident that purchasers of bills abroad, if exercising due vigilance and caution, ought to be well acquainted with the character of the drawers of these credit bills, and the standing and the means of the issuers of the credits can be *accurately* ascertained. Bills, therefore, drawn by parties of prudence and respectability upon drawees such as I have described, having the legitimate trade in produce as their basis, appear to me to constitute mercantile paper of the highest character, by the aid of which alone the vast trade of this country can be successfully carried on.

The abuse of this system would, of course, be houses of inadequate means granting undue facilities. Men of straw abroad, trading by the aid of such facilities to a speculative and dangerous extent; but the wilful blindness or carelessness of bill purchasers would, in such cases lend encouragement.

In the case of document bills, in the large majority of instances, I believe I might say in all, the drawers and drawees enjoy so little credit that they are unable to get their drafts taken in the market without the accompanying security of shipping documents, and the purchaser relies upon the value of the shipment covering his interest. Now, in cases where the produce represented by the bill is a moderate one,—that is to say, leaves a fair margin,—while the parties to the bill are respectable, the risk run would be confined to the probable inability of the drawer to pay in "hard times" with great depreciation in the value of produce. But it is quite notorious that throughout the East, and notably in Bengal and China, the most reckless operations have been carried on by the aid of document bills, generally purchased by the banks, drawn up to the full amount of cost by men entirely without means. By the natives of India gross deceptions have been practised. Produce of inferior quality has been invoiced at the highest price of the best without the possibility of check, for the produce is shipped before the bills are drawn. Speculators without means are invariably bold (reckless); by them prices are forced up to an exaggerated height, and a margin of even 20 per cent., nominally preserved between the amount of a document bill and the cost of the produce it represents, is frequently dangerously above the limit of an average market value. In China it is stated to be a fact that immense transactions have been entered upon by the clerks of the different houses, who get their bills secured by documents taken for amounts representing the full cost of their shipments even at the prices lately ruling for silk.

Thus merchants find themselves frequently engaged in a ruinous competition with those who are alike destitute of capital and prudence. Wild speculation is fostered, while a fine exchange business is apparently carried on by the banks.

It may be argued that, admitting credit bills to be first class, they would be rendered still more secure to the holders by the accompaniment of documents. But no merchant with an extensive business would conduct it on such terms. He must look to produce and documents as the final documents in his own hands form an indispensable item of his available assets in times of need and pressure. The real security to the "credit" bill-holders consists in the large surplus capital and the *character* of the parties on whom the bills are drawn.

In the proposal to reduce the usance of East India and China bills from 6 to 4 months, there appears to me to be little wisdom, and a fancied security originating in fright.

Bills from the East are generally drawn against produce, and from the origin of the purchase to the realisation of the proceeds of the goods the transaction will generally be six months. Now, as the produce should generally meet the bills, as it is the substantial substratum against which they are drawn, fortified by reserves in the hands of the drawees, as undue haste certainly does not tend to security, it appears to me that the substitution of a four months' for a six months' acceptance would be simply to create a pressure upon consignees which is not desirable, and is uncalled for.

But putting produce bills out of the question, what is to be said of those bills drawn by bankers abroad upon their correspondents here against their own cash balances? Are speculators of this nature to be suspended for want of documental security? The business of the (exchange) banks would be annihilated if they were unable to sell drafts; but does recent experience of some joint stock banks lead to the conclusion that they need no security attached, and are entitled to a preference over the credit bills of our first-class mercantile houses? The rule which some such institutions would apply to others, how would they propose to apply to themselves?

Safety, I apprehend, is not to be found in restrictive measures engendered by the alarm of a passing crisis. The great commerce of England needs a wider expansion of *credit*—that much-abused but most necessary servent of trade. A credit based upon real capital, prudence, and high principle, is the desideratum. Let not great money-dealers, in their haste to grow rich, foster fictitious credit, bolster up speculation, support needy adventurers in easy times; and then, when the pressure comes—brought about mainly by such recklessness—seek to slur the character of the anxious upright mercantile classes of England. The title deeds to security to every man are painstaking and prudence in his own affairs, and a vigilance which embraces the affairs of others, with whom he may have dealings.—Apologising for the length of these remarks, I am, yours respectfully

A Merchant.

London, Jan. 20, 1858.

(From the Evening Mail, Dec. 23, 1857.)

The daily exposures of the bill system are evidently leading to some beneficial results. At New York, a movement is on foot to shorten the credits granted by the importing houses and the term of the paper to be taken. On this side the necessity for reform with regard to the security and date of East India bills is now attracting attention, and a plan for requiring documents to be attached to them in all cases and for the shortening of their maturity from six months to four seems likely to be carried out. The following communication refers to the measures thus contemplated:—

"Sir,—The losses now sustained by so many firms being obliged to suspend, as stated in their circulars, 'on account of bills held on other houses who have failed,' ought to teach us all a lesson, which, if duly taken to heart, will be cheaply bought at the price of present difficulties.

"The East India banks have since 1847 been endeavouring to establish the attachment of documents to bills of exchange purchased by them, and to which rule, although only partially adopted, they owe much of their present immunity from serious losses. Allow me, therefore, so suggest, as a simple precaution against similar failures in future, that all bills drawn from abroad or from this country on foreign places should be accompanied by the documents or securities which the bills are supposed to represent, to be held for payment or acceptance, as may be agreed.

"As a rule, all *bond fide* bills represent goods or produce, and should carry their value on their backs, and by so doing the interests of the drawers, endorsers, and acceptors are equally protected, while speculative and accommodation paper, even with good names to it, is discouraged.

"Marginal credits from the Scotch and Liverpool banks, as well as large amounts of similar 'credits' from private firms and persons here, whose standing and means, as we now see, never entitled them to any such credit under which the securities properly applying to the draughts are left in their hands, have been the means of inflating the foreign trade of this country to an extent the danger of which is now apparent, and affording most improper facilities to firms and persons without adequate capital to carry on speculations in exchange and produce of all kinds, at the risk of the banks buying their bills, and to the detriment of respectable traders who look for a fair return for their capital, and keep within their means of payment.

"The dates of East India bills at six months' sight, unknown to other trades, might now be advantageously curtailed to four months' sight by general arrangement between the banks there and bankers and money dealers here, as affording unnecessary encouragement to overtrading by persons of inadequate means if with documents, and for speculative operations if purchased open, at the same time throwing an enormous amount of bills on this market, dangerous to all concerned, and which could only be circulated with the endorsement of the banks. I would therefore suggest that the time is now come to reduce these to four months' sight, say due five months after shipment of cargo, and allowing ample time for the arrival of the goods represented by the bills.

"No distinctions should be made, in my view, of these sound business rules, and if great houses are to flood the country with their acceptances, the bills of lading for the produce such bills represent should be attached to them.

"I am, Sir, &c.,
"MERCATOR."

In a former number of this Journal we stated that the second mate of the ship *Catherine Jamieson* had made a deposition at the Consulate, reflecting on the character of Capt. Lewis; the following letter having been handed to us, we have great pleasure in publishing it as a refutation of the second mate's story.

Sir,—Having heard that Mr. Hollamby who acted second mate of the ship *Catherine Jamieson*, which foundered Dec. 27th has preferred a charge against Captain Lewis with a view to criminate that gentleman, I feel it to be my duty as a man to state that I served on board the said barque in the capacity of able seaman from the time she left Hongkong, Nov. 20th, until we left her in the long-boat. For the first few days after we left Hongkong she did not make much water but every time we pumped her we could plainly see she was gaining on us. At first we could keep her free with the bilge pump, but as the leak increased it was found necessary to man the main pumps, she made water at such a fearful rate; I was with the carpenter in the fore peak examining the state of her stern when the carpenter discovered that the stern was working in a fearful manner and that the greater part of the water she made was in consequence of the same; he immediately reported it to Captain Lewis who also examined it, this was about a week before we left her. A few hours before we left her the carpenter came on deck out of the fore peak and told the Captain it was no use pumping any more as the stern was all but out of her, and that our only hope was in the long-boat; at this time all hands were at the pumps. Captain Lewis said there was no cause for such alarm on the part of the carpenter, but told us to continue pumping with a will, as he hoped to fetch the land the following day. Accordingly the pumps were kept going, the carpenter reported at different times, each time declaring how much the leak was gaining on us; the chief mate took the sounding rod two or three times and sounded her himself, and said it would be impossible to keep her free till the following morning. After these reports Captain Lewis gave orders to launch away the long-boat which we did, and after taking what few things belonged to us, we left her afloat, certainly, but evidently not to remain so long.

John McDonald,
Seaman on board the "Velocity."

To Captain Shrewsbury.

We the undersigned certify that this declaration is made in the hand writing of John McDonald now seaman on board the *Velocity*.

E. Shrewsbury,
Master.
Alex. McCallum,
Chief Officer.
Chas. E. Ray,
Pilot River Min.

Dated March 7th, 1858, on board the *Velocity* laying at the anchorage at Sharp Peak, River Min.

A Hopeful.—"Tommy, my son, what is longitude?" "A clothes line, daddy." "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to pole."

A practical joke was once attempted to be played on Mr. Erskine, as he went one day to Westminster Hall, with his ample bag crammed full of briefs. Some waggish barrister hired a Jew's boy to go and ask him if he had "any old clo' to sell?" "No, you little Hebrew imp," exclaimed the indignant counsellor, "they are all *new suits*."

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THE CITY OF THE MORMONS.

The City of the Saints, situated in the Salt Valley, is fortified with a wall of mud twelve feet high, with a broad deep ditch in front of it, and semi-bastions at half musket range. These are pierced with loopholes to afford a front and flank fire in case of attack. Entering through a gate of the wall we find the city divided into blocks, of ten acres each, intersected at right angles by streets 130 feet wide, running due north and south and east and west, and in wet weather almost impassable. The houses in the suburbs are scattered, and consist mostly of mud hovels, with dirt roofs and log shanties. The centre of the city is more thickly settled and better built. The sidewalks are of respectable width, often with a stream of water flowing through them, on which are planted cotton wood and other trees of rapid growth. Everything bears the impress of industry and toil. Improvements are visible in all quarters, which no drones could have effected. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000. Most of them are English and Scotch, few Americans, many Welsh, some Danes. The Americans, who are principally from the western borders of the United States, although composing less than a third part of the population, possess a complete monopoly of political power, fill all the offices ecclesiastical and civil, and receive all the emoluments. Almost without exception, they are polygamists, bitter is their hatred of the Gentiles, and full of zest for their miserable faith. Arriving at the centre of the city, we come upon Temple Block and a street full of stores. The premises are favorable to business, and the merchants make enormous profits, often amounting from 150 to 600 per cent. Large stocks of merchandize are yearly imported across the plains, in huge waggons drawn by oxen. The stores are built of adobe sun-dried bricks, and their white colour gives a lively appearance to the streets. In this portion of the city reside the principal dignitaries. Their houses are generally comfortable, though with slight pretensions to elegance. You see a large barrack-like house on the corner. This is the residence of Elder Benson and his four wives. Brother Grant, with his five wives, lately occupied the pretty house you see on the east side. Parley P. Pratt, with his nine wives, lived in more ascetic style, and was content with the mean-looking house you pass on the west. Dr. Richards, with his eleven helpmates, lived in that long dirty row of single rooms, half hidden by a very beautiful orchard and garden. Looking towards the north, we see a whole square covered with houses, barns, gardens, and orchards. Here, in serene domestic bliss, resides the great apostle, H. C. Kimball, with his eighteen or twenty wives, their families and dependents. Here is a pompous edifice, with a fierce lion in repose sculptured on its front. It can only be the dwelling of the champion, the "Lion," as he is sometimes called, the renowned Brigham Young. Here, with his seventeen wives, he watches over the welfare of his charming colony. This house was erected at an expense of over £30,000, in addition to the shingling, which was performed by all the carpenters in the city, at the command of Brigham, "by the authority of the holy priesthood." But we have now arrived at the grand seraglio of our occidental sultan. This is a large, showy, adobe building, finely plastered, brilliantly white, balconied from ground to roof, an observatory on the top, and the whole surmounted by the Mormon symbol of industry, a beehive. It cost over 65,000 dollars, and is the most splendid building in the territory. It is occupied by the senior wife of the patriarch and her family. Orchards and gardens lie behind it and surround it. Near by is the Social Hall, devoted to dramatic representations and to the dance. This last is a great institution with the Mormons, and Brigham himself does not disdain to initiate the unenlightened into the mysteries of Terpsichore. He is an accomplished dancing master. The Mormons show a discriminating taste in their choice of dances. They especially affect cotillons, country dances, and reels, but show no favour to the polka, schottische, and similar ambitious performances, being averse, as they say, to seeing their wives and daughters in such close proximity to other men. An original genius among them has invented a double cotillon, giving two ladies to each gentleman—a necessary arrangement, as the hall-room generally numbers from three to four women to one of the other sex. The tabernacle is an imposing structure or temple block, a square containing ten acres, and surrounded with a wall and handsome shade trees. The tabernacle will seat over 2,000 persons. They have an instrumental band which play marches, waltzes, and other lively tunes, besides a choir who sing the original versions of the Mormon muse to the air of "Old Dan Tucker," Bach's chants, and Handel's oratorios. Their meetings commence with singing and prayer, which are followed with discourses on adobe-making, clothes-washing, house-cleaning, ditch-digging, and similar instructive topics, the whole service winding up with announcements of letters in the post-office, plans for pic-nics, and the arrangement of work. Even their theatrical performances are opened with prayer, and the actors are dismissed with a benediction, often while in a state of pythonic excitement from bad liquor.—*Observer*, Jan. 4.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

1355—The correspondence of Horace Walpole, vol.
1445—Cambridge Essays for 1857.
1648—The Roua Pass, by Erick Mackenzie, 3 vols.
1057—The Fortunes of Glencore, by Charles Lever, 3 vols.
1658—Thomas de Quincey's Essay on China.
1659—The Lances of Lynwood.
1067—The Athelings, by Margaret Oliphant, 3 vols.
1675—Northern Travel, by Bayard Taylor.
1077—The Political Economy of Art, by John Ruskin.
1080—The Year Nine, by the Author of Mary Powell.
1085—The Interpreter, by G. J. Whyte Melville.
1702—Grins and Wrinkles, by J. McGrigor Allan.
1708—Fullom's The Human Mind, 3 vols.
1715—The Captivity of Two Russian Princesses, by Schamyl.
1717—The Sepoy Revolt, by Henry Mead.
1777—White Lies, by Charles Reade, 3 vols.
1788—The Three Clerks, by Anthony Trollope, 3 vols.
1797—Lady Anne Granard, by L. E. Landon—Parlour Library No. 176.
1800—Greville, by Mrs. Gore— do. 177.
1801—The Forty-five Guardsmen, by A. Dumas— do. 178.
Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac for 1858.
The British Quarterly Review.
The Westminster Review.
The National Review.

Shanghae, March 11th, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR.
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actaeon (survg)	frigate	26	200		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine	gun boat	2	30	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		
Bustard	gun boat	2	30	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		{ Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. { Wm. R. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	screw gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	screw vessel	5	50		Lieut. S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	screw sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do.	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John P. C. Hamilton
Emperor	screw yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	screw sloop	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	H. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do.	2	30	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	40	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	screw st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	screw st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	screw sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do.	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	do.	3	80	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do.	2	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	screw st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	screw gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wyndiatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	A. C. Key
Sans-Pareil	screw st ship	70	640	400	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Slaney	gun boat	5	50	80	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Starling	do.	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Staunch	do.	2	50	60	Saml. G. Cresswell
Surprise	screw st vessel	4	91	200	Harry E. Edgell
Tribune	screw st frigate	31	340	300	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Volcano	pad-whl st vessl	3	51	140	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Waterhen	steamer	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
Woodcock	do.	2	37	40	
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Coiville
Capricieuse	do.	6			Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpegna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do.				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			{ Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly { Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chlery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primauguet	do.	8			Vegnaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson.
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		{ Commodore J. Armstrong { Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Seurnicha
Moniego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
Americs	steamer	6			Chihachoff

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 26	Lanrick	B. brig	281	Thompson	Hongkong	Mar 7	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 27	Maury	A. bark	590	Fletcher	Ulon'sBatavia	Nov 30	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 27	Runnymede	B ship	726	Burrows	{ Bankok { Singapore	Jan 6 / Feb 6	Rice & Wood	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 28	Fury	H M str		Leckie	Ningpo	Mar —		
.. 28	Highflyer	H.M.str		Shadwell	Hongkong	.. 10		
.. 28	Hellespont	B str	330	Crockett	Hongkong	.. —	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 29	Wild Wave	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Fuchau	.. 21	do	Monereiff, Grove and Co
.. 30	Andacieuse [H.T.M.	frigate		Colville	Hongkong	.. —		
.. 30	Fusée [H.I.M.	g.-boat		Carpegna	Hongkong	.. —		
.. 30	Hougua	A. bark	381	Cartwright	Siam	Feb 12	Rice	Russell and Co
.. 30	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Amoy	Mar 16	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 30	Gallant	B. brig	267		*Put back*		Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 31	Antelope	A. str.	231	Lynch	Hongkong	Mar 20		Russell and Co
.. 31	Zephyr	B. schr	152	Roper	Hongkong	.. 16	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 29	Union	A. ship	1012	Wiley	New York	Tea & Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 29	Thraclan	B. ship	537	Lucken	Amoy	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 29	Hoang Ho	B. ship	600	Covell	Fuchau	Tea & Su.	Monereiff, Grove and Co
.. 29	Gallant	B. brig	267	More	Bangkok	Sundries	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 31	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Silk & Su	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 31	Slaney [H.M	g.-boat		Hoskins	*Cruize*		
.. 31	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Fuchau	Re-exps.	Jardine, Matheson and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Antelope	Mar 21	A. str.	231	Lynch	Russell and Co		
Carnarvine	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Capon	E. Warden		
Chebucto	Mar 15	B. ship	468	Johnston	Turner and Co	London	Early
Confucius	Mar 19	B. ship	510	Penrice	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Crimea	Mar 12	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent, Beale and Co		
E. W. van Dam van Iesalt	Mar 16	Du. bk	713	Kolm	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Edith Rose	Mar 3	A. ship	380	Nickersen	Russell and Co		
Emperor	Mar 12	A. ship	597	Tibbets	Augustine Heard and Co		
Formosa	Mar 24	A. str.	756	Brooks	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	1th inst.*
Gallant	Mar 30	B. brig	267		Dent, Beale and Co		
Hafis	Mar 14	Ha. bk	499	Ilhirleisen	Harkset and Co		
Hellespont	Mar 28	H. str.	330	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	eld 2d
Hoequa	Mar 30	A. str.	231	Cartwright	Russell and Co		
Laura	Feb 27	Old. bk	500	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Maiden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Maury	Mar 27	A. bark	590	Fletcher	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	209		Capt. Gough		
Nimrod		B. bark	231		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Ora	Mar 30	Ha. bq	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Pampero	Mar 11	A. ship	1373	Veggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Barracouta Bay	eld 29 ult
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B. bark	382	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Singapore	
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1110	Sears	Dent, Beale and Co	New York	Early
Runnymede	Mar 27	B. ship	726	Burrows	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 5	A. ship	878	Bird	Russell and Co		
Sentari	Mar 3	B. ship	578	Dillard	Lindsay and Co	Amoy & Sing.	eld 30 ult
Sea Star	Mar 1	B. ship	590	Living-ston	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Shamirock	Feb 14	B. str.	330	Sullven	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Star of the East	Mar 8	B. ship	1217	Gaggs	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Virginia	Mar 11	Bre. bk	356	Fuenke	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wild Wave	Mar 29	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Monereiff, Grove and Co		
Zephyr	Mar 31	B. schr	152	Roper	Dent, Beale and Co		

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Excelsior, 9th Nov.; Lady McDonald, 17th do.; Red Riding Hood, 28th do.;—Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; Julia, 24th do.;—Chrysolite, 11th Jany.; and Wellington, 15th do.
From *Liverpool*—Jubilee, 5th Dec.
From *New York*—Tartar, 23d Oct.
From *Boston*—Cossack, 20th Nov.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	502		P. P. Camu and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkestone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Camu and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Cobb	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	15	26	19	24
1853	{ Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	29	27	17	18	22	24	22
	{ Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	5 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	16	20
1854	{ Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	{ Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	3 & 28	none	18	22
1855	{ Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	{ Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	12	9 & 19
	{ Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	22	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	{ Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	11 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	{ Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	{ Monthly	3	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24									

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black Teas*	*Total Green Teas*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales.*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,423
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	13,972
1847-48			13,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,163
1851-52			37,675,900	20,621
1852-53			49,431,000	23,676
1853-54			50,343,857	38,319
1854-55	45,385,816	31,825,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,692	59,299,966	57,163
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*. HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,111	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,365	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	25
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,323	2,751,899	4,216,641	11,968,340	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	293
1852-53			38,666,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	528
1853-54			29,856,188	35,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,674
1854-55	39,586,039	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,351,760	23,736,881	
1855-56	21,668,420	8,543,424	30,211,824	26,273	289,442	29,650,537	29,939,979	1,185
1856-57	10,607,084	10,791,487	21,401,571	90,323	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,837

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI *from 1st July, 1855, to 30th June, 1857, Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,791,487	21,401,571	34,729*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,594*
AUSTRALIA,	236,141	181,576	416,717	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,155,905	365,013	1,498,918	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,837
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.		1857	—in 27 ships	13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	23,414
Jan 10	Britannia	352	London	653,300	134,100	668,689	228
.. 15	Harkaway	895	London	731,619	295,696	1,031,313	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,802	431,921	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,990	139,100	744,090	65
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	709	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	631
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	914	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	847
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 14	Tsze-yay	1137	London	942,227	461,519	1,383,176	33
.. 23	Herculean	530	London	357,760	152,800	690,560	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,655	342,340	791,395	227
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London	375,689	333,151	709,176	

EXPORT of TEA and SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	Dock Yard *Goods* Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8 467,608	8,698,024	1,172:01	{ 5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do..		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do..		1,149,456	1,149,456			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do..		766,748	766,748	18:24		250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do..	28,573	789,254	817,829	18:15		

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambaia	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 15	Banca	243	Melbourne *via* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	493	Sydney			392,195

EXPORT of TEA and SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynand	371	Rotterdam *via* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	93
Feb 18	Cesarowitsch	586	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 29 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.	322	..do..	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	..do..	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.	700	..do..	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	..do..	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.	750	..do..	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	..do..	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.	650	..do..	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	..do..	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.	700	..do..	23

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